

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____



Reteaching Worksheet

Ancient Greece

A. Reviewing Key Terms *In the space provided, define each of the following terms.*

1. arete: _____

2. polis: _____

3. aristocracy: _____

4. hoplite: _____

5. phalanx: _____

6. tyrant: _____

7. democracy: _____

8. classical art: _____

9. tragedy: _____

10. Hellenism: _____

(Continued)

B. Identifying Key Facts Match each description with the correct person at the right. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided. There are two extra people.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| _____ 11. archaeologist who discovered Troy | a. Homer |
| _____ 12. leader of Athens during the Golden Age | b. Pericles |
| _____ 13. philosopher who wrote <i>The Republic</i> | c. Xerxes |
| _____ 14. person who wrote the first great comedies for the stage | d. Herodotus |
| _____ 15. person who conquered the Persians | e. Plato |
| _____ 16. person who wrote the <i>Iliad</i> and the <i>Odyssey</i> | f. Alexander the Great |
| _____ 17. person considered to be the first true historian | g. Schliemann |
| _____ 18. Persian ruler defeated at Salamis | h. Lycurgus |
| _____ 19. philosopher put to death for corrupting the youth | i. Solon |
| _____ 20. dramatist who wrote tragedies | j. Aristophanes |
| | k. Socrates |
| | l. Sophocles |

C. Checking for Understanding On a separate sheet of paper, write complete sentences to answer the following questions.

21. How did the sea, land, and climate influence Greek civilization?
22. What milestone of democracy had been reached in Greece by 500 B.C.?

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

6

Reteaching Worksheet

The Roman Republic

A. Reviewing Key Terms *Fill in the word that correctly completes each statement.*

1. A _____ is a government in which citizens with the right to vote choose their leaders.
2. A _____ was a member of the privileged Roman upper class.
3. A person who was a farmer, an artisan, or a merchant was known as a _____.
4. A government that is headed by a king or a queen is called a _____.
5. One consul could always overrule, or _____, the other consul's decision.
6. In ancient Rome, a _____ was a political leader who had absolute power to make laws and command the army.
7. A _____ is a soldier who fights in another country's army.
8. The new class of urban, landless poor was called the _____.
9. A _____ was an official elected to speak on behalf of the plebians.
10. Caesar, Crassus, and Pompey formed a _____ that ruled Rome.

B. Reviewing Key Facts *In the space provided, identify each of the following people and places.*

11. Romulus: _____

12. Tiber River: _____

13. Etruscans: _____

14. Carthage: _____

(Continued)

Name _____

6

The Roman Republic (Continued)

15. Hannibal: _____

16. Scipio: _____

17. Tiberius Gracchus: _____

18. Julius Caesar: _____

19. Cleopatra: _____

20. Octavian: _____

C. Checking for Understanding *On a separate sheet of paper, write complete sentences to answer the following questions.*

21. What were the consequences of the Punic Wars?
22. What advances toward democracy had been achieved in Rome by 275 B.C.?

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

7

Reteaching Worksheet

The Roman Empire

A. Reviewing Key Terms *In the space provided, define each of the following terms.*

1. Pax Romana: _____

2. civil service: _____

3. Stoicism: _____

4. satire: _____

5. villa: _____

6. apostle: _____

7. martyrs: _____

8. bishop: _____

9. pope: _____

10. inflation: _____

(Continued)

B. Identifying Key Facts *Fill in the name of the person who correctly completes each statement.*

11. I was the last of the Good Emperors and the author of the *Meditations*. My name is _____.
12. I was a Greek philosopher who developed a philosophy called Stoicism. My name is _____.
13. I wrote a patriotic history that explained how Rome became great. My name is _____.
14. I wrote an epic poem about Rome called the *Aeneid*. My name is _____.
15. I taught the golden rule, which stated that people should treat others as they wish to be treated themselves. My name is _____.
16. I helped spread Christianity throughout the Roman Empire. My letters form a large part of the New Testament. My name is _____.
17. I was the first bishop of the Christian church. My name is _____.
18. I tried to save the Roman Empire by dividing it into the Greek-speaking east and the Latin-speaking west. My name is _____.
19. I issued the Edict of Milan and moved the capital from Rome to Byzantium. My name is _____.
20. I was the leader of the Huns who tried to conquer Rome. My name is _____.

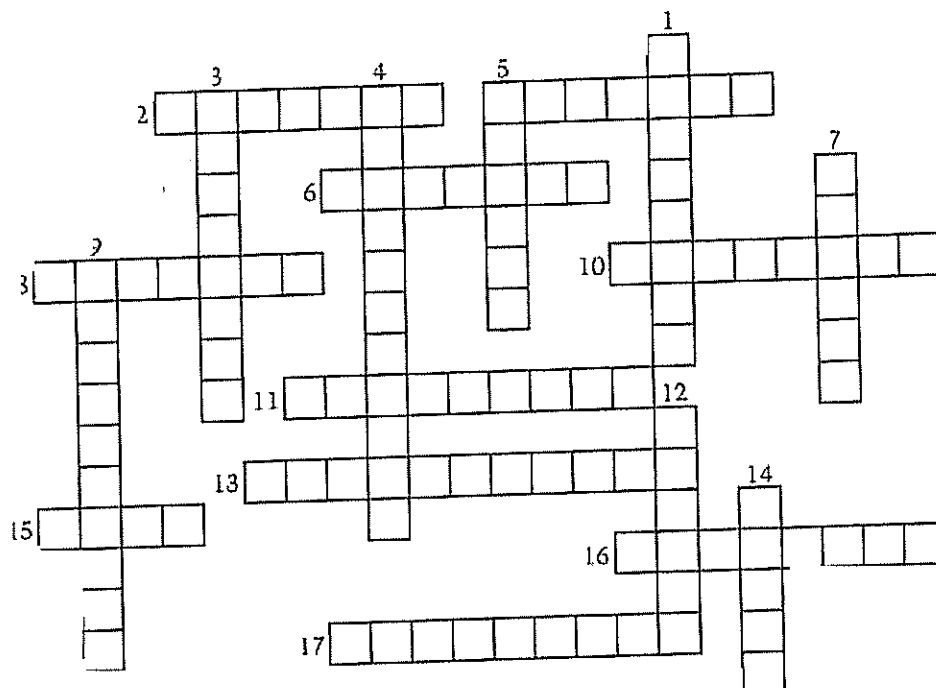
C. Checking for Understanding *On a separate sheet of paper, write complete sentences to answer the following questions.*

21. What were some of the basic beliefs that Jesus taught?
22. What were three reasons why the Roman Empire fell?

Name _____
 Class _____
 Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 9.1

New ways of life developed in Europe.
 (pages 200-205)



ACROSS

2. Converted the Irish to Christianity
5. A community of nuns
6. The person who increased the pope's power
8. The name given to languages that evolved from Latin
10. The ability to read and write
1. A community of monks
13. Adapted Benedict's rules for women
15. Head of the Catholic Church
16. Invaded Rome in 568
17. The group that held Spain

DOWN

1. The monk who set the pattern for monastic living
3. A branch of Christianity followed by many Germanic Groups
4. A spiritual kingdom fanning out from Rome
5. A Frankish king who became a Christian
7. The group that controlled Gaul
9. The group that ruled Italy
12. A Germanic tribe that attacked Britannia
14. A monastic leader

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 9.2

Charlemagne revived the idea of empire.
(pages 206-211)

Complete the following sentences.

1. By the time of Clovis's death, his family ruled most of what is now _____
2. A weakness of the Merovingian kings was their decision to divide the kingdom

3. By 700, the most powerful person in the Frankish kingdom was the _____
4. Officially the major domo was in charge of the _____ and _____
5. Charles Martel was king in all but _____
6. Pepin needed the Church to give his rule _____, and the pope needed
Pepin for protection against the _____
7. The invention of the _____ allowed heavily armed knights to fight on
horseback.
8. By 800, Charlemagne's kingdom included _____, _____, _____ and

9. Under Charlemagne, the Frankish kingdom was divided into _____ ruled by _____
10. The duties of a count were to _____ and _____
11. The _____ were sent out to check on the activities of counts.
12. Charlemagne visited every part of his kingdom in order to _____
and _____
13. Charlemagne ordered _____ and _____ to establish schools to train Church
leaders.
14. The Treaty of Verdun divided the kingdom of Charlemagne into the territories of
_____, _____, and _____
15. The lands of Charlemagne's grandson _____ became the battleground for French and
German kings.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 9.3

Vikings terrorized Europe.
(pages 211-214)

Complete the following sentences.

1. Between A.D. 800 and 1000, the Vikings raided from _____ to _____.
2. The invaders of Lindisfarne Island used _____ and _____.
3. The Vikings were also known as _____ and _____.
4. Scandinavia, the land of the Vikings, is made up of the modern-day nations of _____, _____, and _____.
5. Much of the Vikings' advantage in warfare was due to the advanced design of their _____.
6. By 900, Scandinavian families had settled the island of _____, and by the end of the century, the island of _____.
7. The Viking who led an expedition to the Americas before Columbus was _____.
8. Viking warriors were later followed by Viking _____, _____, and _____.
9. Viking attacks gradually ended because of _____, _____, and _____.
10. By the year 1000 the Vikings could _____ because of warmer temperatures.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 9.4

Feudalism became the basis for government.
(pages 214–219)

Medieval writers said that there were three groups of people: those who fought, those who prayed, and those who worked. Describe the rights and responsibilities of each group on a medieval manor.

a. Who fought? _____

b. What were their rights?

c. What were their responsibilities?

2. a. Who prayed? _____

b. What were their rights?

c. What were their responsibilities?

3. a. Who worked? _____

b. What were their rights?

c. What were their responsibilities?

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 10.1

Farming improved and trade revived.
(pages 223–227)

For each development listed below, identify a significant effect.

1. A heavier plow came into use.

Effect:

2. A collar that fit across the horse's chest was invented.

Effect:

3. Farmers in much of Europe began using the three-field system.

Effect:

4. More food became available in Europe.

Effect:

5. The population of Europe increased.

Effect:

6. Jews were barred from owning land or participating in many businesses.

Effect:

7. Serfs were free if they were not caught for a year and a day.

Effect:

8. Lords demanded payment from the nearby towns.

Effect:

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 10.2

Religious leaders wielded great power.
(pages 228–231)

Describe how each of the following furthered Church reform during the Middle Ages.

1. A new monastery founded at Cluny in 910

a. _____

b. _____

2. Church decree of 1059

3. Gregory VII

a. _____

b. _____

4. Concordat of Worms

a. _____

b. _____

5. Friars

a. _____

b. _____

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 10.5

Crusaders marched against Islam.
(pages 241-245)

Identify the event associated with each date and state the significance of the event.

DATE	EVENT	SIGNIFICANCE
1. 1095		
2. 1099		
3. 1187		
4. 1192		
5. 1202		
6. 1229		

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 11.1

England and France developed as nations.
(pages 249-254)

I. Which country does each statement describe? Write the correct letter in the blank.

A. England B. France C. Both England and France

1. In this nation "no free man shall be arrested or imprisoned except by the legal judgment of his peers."
 2. People in this nation accepted the idea of a limited monarchy.
 3. This nation had a supreme court called the Parlement.
 4. From 1066 to 1204, this nation controlled Normandy.
 5. Over the years, the townspeople in this nation won a larger share of political power.
 6. The king of this nation affixed his seal to the Magna Carta.
 7. The king of this nation called for an Estates General, or meeting of all three estates.
 8. The king of this nation called together barons and townspeople for a parliament.
 9. The central government of this nation was strengthened during the reign of Philip Augustus' grandson.
 10. Bailiffs were sent out to every district in this kingdom.
- In 1302, the king of this nation became involved in a quarrel with the pope.
12. The national assembly of this nation increased royal power at the expense of the nobility.
 13. Between 1300 and 1500, this country became a nation-state.
 14. In this country, taxes were "levied only by the common consent of the kingdom."
 15. Royal courts strengthened the monarchy in this country and weakened the feudal ties.

II. Write a paragraph summarizing similarities and differences in the political growth of England and France. Use characteristics that you identified in the previous exercise.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 11.2

The Church faced a crisis in the 1300's.
(pages 254-256)

Identify an effect of each of the developments that follow.

1. Philip IV taxed the Church of France.

2. Pope Boniface VIII tried to force rulers to recognize the supremacy of the Church over the state.

3. Political violence in Rome threatened the life of Pope Clement V.

4. France became the home of the popes.

5. Pope Urban VI had a zeal for reform and an overbearing personality.

6. In 1378, Europe had two popes.

7. In the 1300's, the old sources of authority collapsed in Europe.

8. An English archbishop branded John Wycliffe a heretic.

9. John Huss was a spokesperson for Czech national feeling as well as for religious reform.

10. The Council of Constance chose Martin V as pope.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 11.3

The 1300's brought plague and war.
(pages 257-261)

Identify the following events, people, or inventions by answering the following questions: Who (or what) was it? What did it do? When? Where? Why was it important?

1. Black Death

- a. What? _____
- b. Did what? _____
- c. When? _____ d. Where? _____
- e. Why? _____

2. The Peasant Revolt

- a. What? _____
- b. Did what? _____
- c. When? _____ d. Where? _____
- e. Why? _____

3. Hundred Years' War

- a. What? _____
- b. Did what? _____
- c. When? _____ d. Where? _____
- e. Why? _____

4. Joan of Arc

- a. Who? _____
- b. Did what? _____
- c. When? _____ d. Where? _____
- e. Why? _____

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 11.4

New monarchs ruled in western Europe.
(pages 261-264)

I. Identify the country with which each of the following events is associated.

A. England B. France C. Spain

The duchy of Burgundy became part of this kingdom.

2. Christopher Columbus sailed west across the Atlantic.

3. Henry VII became king.

4. The Court of Star Chamber was used to destroy over-mighty subjects.

5. Charles VII drove out the English.

6. The Wars of the Roses began.

7. Rulers revived the Inquisition in the late 1400's, and many people were executed as heretics.

8. Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon were married.

9. The gabelle and the taille were the main sources of royal money.

10. King Richard III was killed in the Battle of Bosworth Field.

11. Granada fell to a Christian army.

12. Navarre south of the Pyrenees was seized by Ferdinand of Aragon.

13. Unlike other new monarchs, the king kept no standing army.

14. Louis XI was known as the Spider King for his plots.

15. All Jews were expelled.

II. For each date, identify the events associated with the rise of the middle class.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. 1000-1100 | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 17. 1100's | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 18. 1295 | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 19. 1302 | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 20. 1400's | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 15.1

The Renaissance began in northern Italy.
(pages 345-349)

I. Complete the following lists.

1. List three characteristics that set the Renaissance apart from the Middle Ages.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

2. List at least eight attributes of the ideal man, according to a book called *The Courtier*.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____

3. List at least eight attributes of the ideal woman, according to a book called *The Courtier*.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____

II. Who am I? Match each individual with his or her accomplishments.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Giotto di Bondone | C. Isabella d'Este | E. Leon Battista Alberti |
| B. Francesco Petrarch | D. Dante Alighieri | |

- _____ 4. I was famous for my art collection and my skill in politics. I ruled Mantua.
- _____ 5. I was an architect, an athlete, and a musician.
- _____ 6. I imitated the style of Cicero and strove for the classical virtues of simplicity and purity.
- _____ 7. My writings were a bridge between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.
- _____ 8. My frescoes began a revolution in art.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 15.2

Florence led the way in arts.
(pages 350-353)

I. Complete the following sentences.

1. Florentines acquired their wealth through _____ and _____.
2. By the 1300's, Florence was the _____ center of Europe.
3. The _____ family came to power at the beginning of the golden age of Florence.
4. Cosimo Medici built the first _____ in western Europe.
5. Lorenzo Medici kept the good will of the common people by sponsoring _____, _____, _____, and _____.

II. Who am I? Match the artist with the appropriate descriptions.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| A. Lorenzo Ghiberti | D. Brunelleschi |
| B. Donatello | E. Masaccio |
| C. Niccolo Machiavelli | |

- _____ 6. I capped a local cathedral with a gigantic dome.
- _____ 7. I developed perspective as a technique.
- _____ 8. I was trained as a goldsmith.
- _____ 9. I am considered the father of modern painting.
- _____ 10. I sculpted freestanding statues like those of the Greeks and Romans.
- _____ 11. I wrote a book called *The Prince*.
- _____ 12. I created two bronze doors for the cathedral's baptistry.
- _____ 13. I am famous for my statues of heroic figures on horseback.
- _____ 14. I was trained as an architect.
- _____ 15. I tried to understand why one ruler succeeded and another failed.

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 15.3

The Renaissance spread.
(pages 354-358)

I. Identify each artist by placing the correct letter in the blank.

A. Michelangelo Buonarroti

B. Raphael Santi

C. Leonardo da Vinci

- _____ 1. born in 1475 in Caprese, Italy, and died in 1564 in Rome, Italy
- _____ 2. especially known for painting madonnas
- _____ 3. painted "the first distinctly psychological portrait of the Renaissance"
- _____ 4. sculpted the *Pieta*
- _____ 5. was the favorite painter of Pope Leo X
- _____ 6. painted the private library of Pope Julius II
- _____ 7. kept notebooks filled with new inventions, observations, and ideas
- _____ 8. sculpted a 16-foot statue of David
- _____ 9. died in 1520 when he was only 37
- _____ 10. painted the *Mona Lisa*
- _____ 11. painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
- _____ 12. painted figures of classical and Renaissance times together
- _____ 13. was a scientist as well as an artist
- _____ 14. designed the dome for the new St. Peter's Cathedral
- _____ 15. experimented with bicycles, hydraulics, and masonry

II. List three characteristics of the Northern Renaissance.

- 16. _____
- 17. _____
- 18. _____